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On the genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 in French Guiana, with description of a new species (Scorpiones: Ananteridae)

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description;
new species;
French Guiana.

Abstract. – One new species belonging to the genus *Ananteris* Thorell is described from the foot of the Mount Grand Matoury, French Guiana. The description of this new species brings further evidence about the biogeographic patterns of distribution presented by most species of the genus *Ananteris*, which are highly endemic in many natural formations of South America and in particular in French Guiana. The new taxon described here raises the number of known species for the genus *Ananteris* in French Guiana to 13, and the total number of currently recognized species for the genus to 100. A geographical distribution map of the species occurring in French Guiana is presented and an identification key is proposed.

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Introduction

As already outlined in several publications (*e.g.* Lourenço, 1991, 2001a, 2016, 2018; Lourenço et al., 2022; Lourenço & Ythier, 2025; Ythier, 2018, 2024a; Ythier *et al*., 2020, 2025, 2026) the scorpion fauna of the Guianan region (Guayana floristic province as defined by Mori, 1991) presents a high species richness and a great complexity of endemism. French Guiana presents a remarkable scorpion diversity, with a total of 46 species belonging to 12 genera and four families (Ananteridae Pocock, 1900, Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837, Chactidae Pocock, 1893 and Hormuridae Laurie, 1896). Although studies on scorpions of French Guiana can yet be considered as largely incomplete mainly because the inventory work in this large area concerned only small portions of its totality, this region already appears as one of the 'hot-spots' for biodiversity in South America, with degrees of specific endemism surpassing 80% for scorpions.

The genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 was originally established to accommodate *Ananteris balzanii* Thorell, 1891, a species described from the state of Mato Grosso in Brazil. The first species reported from French Guiana, *Ananteris coineaui* Lourenço, 1982, was described in the revision of the genus by Lourenço (1982). In the following years, 11 additional species were described from this region (Lourenço & Monod, 1999; Lourenço, 2001b, 2003, 2012, 2016; Ythier, 2018; Ythier *et al*., 2020; Lourenço & Ythier, 2025). In the present note, we describe another new species from French Guiana, collected at the foot of the Mount Grand Matoury, raising to 13 the number of known species belonging to the genus *Ananteris* in French Guiana, all of them being most certainly endemic elements of this region. Indeed, most species of the genus *Ananteris* species present a high degree of endemicity to small geographic areas, sometimes to a single habitat or even microhabitat (Lourenço 1982, 2002; Lourenço & Ythier, 2025). In addition to the description of the new species, updated distribution records are provided for all other known species occurring in French Guiana, and an identification key is proposed.

Material and methods

Illustrations and measurements were produced using a Motic SMZ-171 stereo-microscope with an ocular micrometre, together with a digital camera Tucsen HD Lite and Adobe Photoshop software. Habitus photographs were made with Canon EOS RP and Adobe Photoshop software. Map was made using maps-for-free.com, openstreetmap.org and Adobe Photoshop software. Measurements follow Stahnke (1970) and are given in mm. Trichobothrial notations follow Vachon (1974), morphological terminology mostly follows Vachon (1952) and Hjelle (1990), and chelicerae dentition follows Vachon (1963). Type material is deposited in the MNHN (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France) and EYCP (Éric Ythier Private Collection, Romanèche-Thorins, France).

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Taxonomic treatment

Family **Ananteridae** Pocock, 1900

Genus ***Ananteris*** Thorell, 1891

Composition and distribution of the genus *Ananteris* in French Guiana (in order of description):

- *Ananteris coineaui* Lourenço, 1982 (Arataye, Saül, Itoupé)
- *Ananteris guyanensis* Lourenço & Monod, 1999 (St Eugène, La Trinité National Nature Reserve)
- *Ananteris sabineae* Lourenço, 2001 (Mitaraka)
- *Ananteris elisabethae* Lourenço, 2003 (Kourou)
- *Ananteris intermedia* Lourenço, 2012 (St Jean)
- *Ananteris polleti* Lourenço, 2016 (Mitaraka)
- *Ananteri kalina* Ythier, 2018 (Mana)
- *Ananteris dacostai* Ythier, Chevalier & Lourenço, 2020 (Coralie, Bélizon)
- *Ananteris mamilihpan* Ythier, Chevalier & Lourenço, 2020 (Mamilihpan)
- *Ananteris sipilili* Ythier, Chevalier & Lourenço, 2020 (Saut Sabbat, Mana, Javouhey)
- *Ananteris tresor* Ythier, Chevalier & Lourenço, 2020 (Trésor Regional Nature Reserve)
- *Ananteris inini* Lourenço & Ythier, 2025 (Bellevue Moutain)
- *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**. (Matoury)

Ananteris duponti **sp**. **n**.

(Fig. 1-11, 15, Tab. 1)

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Holotype, adult ♀, French Guiana, Matoury, La Chaumière, at the foot of Mount Grand Matoury (outside the National Nature Reserve), 4.873494, -52.359055, 80 m alt., on the ground, S. Dupont, G. Roy & E. Ythier coll., 07/II/2026 (MNHN).

Paratypes (**4** ex.)

- **1** adult ♂, French Guiana, Matoury, La Désirée, at the foot of Mount Grand Matoury (outside the National Nature Reserve), 4.844641, -52.345500, 40 m alt., on the ground, J. Chevalier, E. Dewynter & M. Dewynter coll., 02/X/2018 (MNHN).
- **3** adult ♀, same collection data as for preceding (EYCP).

Distribution. – All collected specimens of *A. duponti* **sp**. **n**. were found at the foot of Mount Grand Matoury, north-west and south-east of the Mount. One *Ananteris* specimen was also observed on the Mount Grand Matoury (Lamirande trails), but not collected (National Nature Reserve). While this specimen was not identified, it is highly probable that it belongs to the new species, considering the location of the type localities of *A. duponti* **sp**. **n**. The new species is also possibly endemic from Mount Grand Matoury (Fig. 16, 17).

Etymology. – The specific name honours Mr. Simon Dupont (National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) / Insect Biology Research Institute (IRBI), Tours, France), for his contribution to the collection of the new species.

Diagnosis. – Species of moderate size when compared with the average size of other species of the genus (total length 20.1 mm in male and ranging from 22.2 to 26.9 mm in females). General coloration yellowish with dark brown pigmented zones on body and appendages; metasoma with segments yellowish (I-IV) to yellowish orange (V) with dark brown spots; chelicerae yellowish with variegated brownish spots over the entire surface; pedipalp chela fingers entirely covered with dark brown pigmentation except on tip, pale yellow. Carapace wider than long in female, longer than wide in male.. Pectinal tooth count ranging from 17 to 18 in males and females. Metasomal segments with 10-8-8-8-5 carinae. Telson with a moderately marked granulation in female, smooth in male; ventral carina moderately marked with some spinoid granules in female, almost smooth in male. Pedipalp chela fixed and movable fingers with 6-6 rows of granules. Trichobothriotaxy of type A-*beta*; trichobothrium *esb* on chela fixed finger closer to *est* than to *eb*.

Description based on female holotype and one male paratype

Coloration (in alcohol). – Generally yellowish with dark brown pigmented zones on the body and its appendages. Prosoma: carapace pale yellow (female) to yellowish (male) with dark brown spots on its entire surface; eyes surrounded by black pigment. Mesosoma: pale yellow to yellowish with confluent dark brown spots forming three longitudinal strips. Metasoma with segments yellowish (I-IV) to yellowish orange (V); dorsal side of segments I to IV with a triangular dark brown spot; ventral and lateral sides of all segments with dark brown spots, more or less variegated, better marked on their posterior half. Telson with vesicle yellowish orange with dark brown pigmentation on ventral carina and variegated brownish spots laterally and dorsally; base of the aculeus yellowish (male) to yellowish orange (female), tip reddish. Venter yellow with dark brown spots laterally on sternites IV-VII. Chelicerae yellowish with variegated brownish spots over the entire surface; fingers yellowish with dark brown pigmentation almost entirely covering the movable finger; teeth reddish. Pedipalps: femur and patella dark yellow, with dorsal side almost entirely marked with diffused dark brown spots, except few pale yellow zone posteriorly; chela hand dark yellow with diffused dark brown spots; fingers entirely covered with dark brown pigmentation except on tip, pale yellow. Legs yellowish, intensely marked with dark brown spots.

Morphology. – Carapace with moderately marked granulation over the entire surface, less marked on the anterior part; anterior margin slightly emarginated, with a minute central convexity; anterior median, superciliary and posterior median carinae weak; all furrows moderate to weak; median ocular tubercle distinctly anterior to the centre of the carapace; median eyes large and separated by slightly less than one ocular diameter; three pairs of lateral eyes; carapace wider than long in female, longer than wide in male. Sternum subpentagonal. Mesosoma: tergites with moderately marked granulation, similar to that of carapace, better marked posteriorly; median carina moderate in all tergites; tergite VII pentacarinate, axial carina incomplete, median and lateral carinae complete. Venter: genital operculum divided longitudinally, each plate more or less oval in shape. Pectines: tooth count 17-17 in female holotype, 17-18 in male paratype; basal middle lamellae of the pectines not dilated; fulcra absent. Sternites smooth; spiracles linear, elongated; setation moderate. Metasomal segment I with 10 carinae, strongly crenulate; segments II to IV with 8 carinae, strongly crenulate; dorsal carinae on segments II-IV ending by a stronger spinoid granule; segment V slightly rounded with 5 carinae; intercarinal spaces moderately granular. Telson moderately elongated (female) to elongated (male) with a moderately marked granulation in female, smooth in male; ventral carina moderately marked with some spinoid granules in female, almost smooth in male; aculeus short and weakly curved; subaculear tooth strong and spinoid. Cheliceral dentition as in the family Buthidae (Vachon 1963); fixed and movable fingers with two strongly marked basal teeth; ventral aspect of both finger and manus with dense, long setae. Pedipalps: femur pentacarinate; patella and chela with weak to vestigial carinae; internal faces of femur and patella with several spinoid granules; all faces weakly granular, almost smooth. Fixed and movable fingers with 6-6 almost linear rows of granules; two small external and one internal accessory granule present at the base of each row; three conspicuous granules in the extremity of the fingers; Trichobothriotaxy; orthobothriotaxy A-*beta* (Vachon 1974, 1975). Legs: tarsus with very numerous fine median setae ventrally; tibial spurs well developed on legs III and IV.

Relationships. – Species of the genus *Ananteris* are rather homogeneous in their morphology, but *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**. can be distinguished from its congeners by a combination of distinct characters.

The new species most closely resembles *A. kalina*, described from Mana in northwestern French Guiana (Fig. 12, 18). *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**. can however be distinguished notably by the following main features:

(i) telson with the ventral carina less granulated in male, almost smooth (better marked spinoid granules in *A. kalina*);

(ii) different position of trichobothrium *esb* on chela fixed finger in relation to *eb* and *est* (closer to *est* in the new species, closer to *eb* in *A. kalina*);

Fig. **1-4**. *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**., habitus.

1-2. Female holotype, dorsal (**1**) and ventral (**2**) aspects. **3-4**. Male paratype, dorsal (**3**) and ventral (**4**) aspects.

(iii) distinct morphometric ratios for some structures in male, notably the telson and pedipalp chela, less slender in the new species (Tab. 1). Moreover, the known geographical distributions of both species are far from each other (Fig. 18) and the biotopes in which they occur are significantly different (moist rainforest in Matoury for the new species, coastal white-sand dry forest in Mana for *A. kalina*).

Ananteris duponti **sp**. **n**. can also be easily distinguished from the geographically closest species, *A. tresor* and *A. dacostai* described respectively from the Trésor Nature Reserve and Coralie (Fig. 13-14, 18), notably by the following main features:

(i) chelicerae with variegated brownish spots over the entire surface (large variegated dark brown spot at the base of fingers in *A. dacostai*);

(ii) pedipalp chela fingers entirely covered with dark brown pigmentation except on tip, pale yellow (fingers entirely yellowish in *A. tresor*);

(iii) metasomal segments with 10-8-8-8-5 carinae (10-10-8-8-5 in *A. dacostai*);

(iv) different position of trichobothrium *esb* on chela fixed finger in relation to *eb* and *est* (closer to *est* in the new species, closer to *eb* in *A.*

(v) telson with subaculear tooth smaller and more rounded in female of *A. tresor*;

(vi) different position of trichobothrium *esb* on chela fixed finger in relation to *eb* and *est* (closer to *est* in the new species, closer to *eb* in female *A. tresor*, equidistant from *eb* and *est* in male *A. tresor* and both sexes of *A. dacostai*);

(vii) distinct morphometric ratios for some structures, notably the carapace, wider than long in female (longer than wide in *A. tresor* and *A. dacostai*), telson (slender than both species in female, bulkier than both species in male) and pedipalp chela (slender than both species in female, bulkier than *A. dacostai* in male) (Tab. 1).

Finally, the new species can be distinguished from other *Ananteris* species occurring in French Guiana notably by the following main features:

(i) total length 20.1 mm in male (males of *A. elisabethae*, *A. intermedia* and *A. polleti* significantly smaller with 17.7 mm, 9.3 mm and 14.7 mm, respectively, and male of *A. mamilihpan* significantly larger with 27.8 mm);

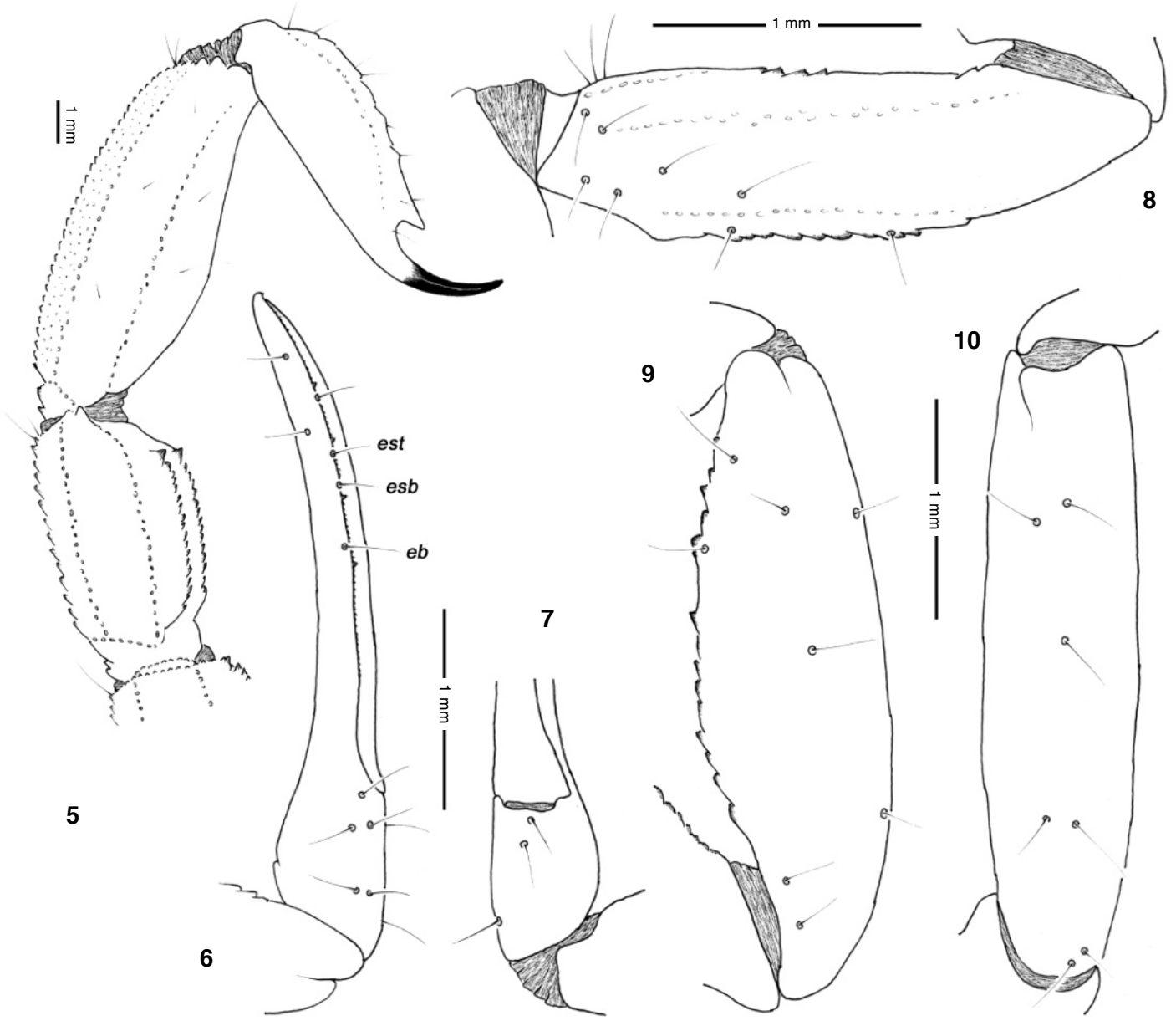

Fig. **5-10**. *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**., female holotype.

5. Metasomal segment V and telson, lateral aspect. **6-10**. Trichobothrial pattern. **6-7**. Chela, dorso-external (**6**) and ventral (**7**) aspects. **8**. Femur, dorsal aspect. **9-10**. Patella, dorsal (**9**) and external (**10**) aspects. Trichobothria discussed in this work are indicated.

(ii) chelicerae with variegated brownish spots over the entire surface (large variegated dark brown spot at the base of fingers in *A. coineaui*, thin dark zone at the base of the fingers in *A. guyanensis*, without any pigmentation or a thin dark zone at the base of fingers in *A. spilili*, without any pigmentation in *A. elisabethae*, *A. inini* and *A. sabineae*);

(iii) pedipalp chela fingers entirely covered with dark brown pigmentation except on tip, pale yellow (fingers entirely yellowish in *A. elisabethae, A. intermedia, A. mamilihpan* and *A. sabineae*);

(iv) metasomal segments with 10-8-8-8-5 carinae (10-10-8-8-5 in *A. coineaui*, *A. guyanensis*, *A. intermedia*, *A. mamilihpan*, *A. polleti* and *A. sipilili*);

(v) pectines with 17-18 teeth in male (pectines significantly smaller in male of *A. polleti* with 11-12 teeth).

Biogeographic comments

Starting on the early 1980s, a number of biogeographic models were defined attempting to explain the particular patterns of distribution and differentiation presented by the families, genera and species of scorpions distributed in South America or even in the entire Neotropical region (Lourenço, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1994, 2001a, 2002; Lourenço & Ythier, 2025). Even if a priori, the Guayana region, as defined by Mori (1991) should not be dissociated from the remainder of tropical South America, some arguments apparently justify the biogeographic particularities of this region.

Most biogeographic theories proposed since the late 1970s, always insisted on the role played by the climatic-vegetational fluctuation which most certainly played an important role in the present distribution of several populations, including those of scorpions. These fluctuations started on the late Cenozoic period but probably have an even more important impact during the Pleistocene time (Haffer, 1981, 1993). Authors coined as 'dispersalists', adopted in most cases the refuge hypothesis (Haffer, 1969) as the major mechanism for genetic differentiation. This hypothesis proposed the alternation of dry and wet climates as consequence of glacial and interglacial phases. Glacial aridity led to the fragmentation of forests into refugia of wet, stable climates surrounded by large regions of dry savannas, while interglacial would have been characterized by forest expansion and coalescence through the entire Neotropical lowlands. The associated diversification model suggests allopatric speciation within the forest refugia, which are still recognizable by their higher biodiversity and endemism.

Alternatively, other authors suggested a number of particularities for the Guayana region to explain its outstanding degree of biodiversity and endemism; in particular of the Highlands. These

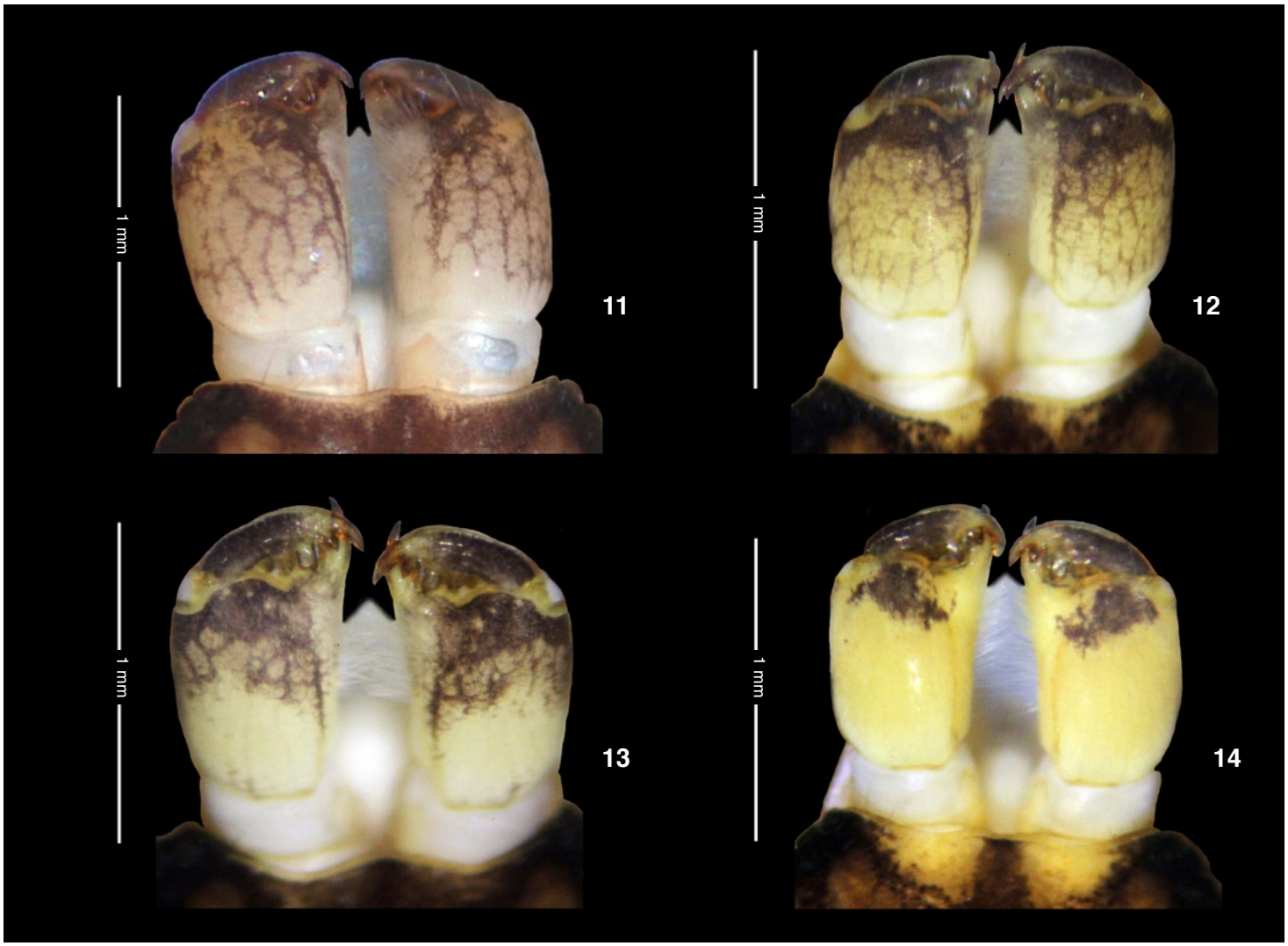

Fig. **11-14**. *Ananteris* spp, chelicerae, dorsal aspect.

11. *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**., female holotype. **12**. *Ananteris kalina*, male paratype. **13**. *Ananteris tresor*, male holotype. **14**. *Ananteris dacostai*, male holotype. (For other *Ananteris* species, see notably Ythier *et al*., 2020).

Fig. **15**. *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**., female holotype alive.

Fig. **16**. Natural habitat of *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**. at the foot of Mount Grand Matoury, French Guiana.

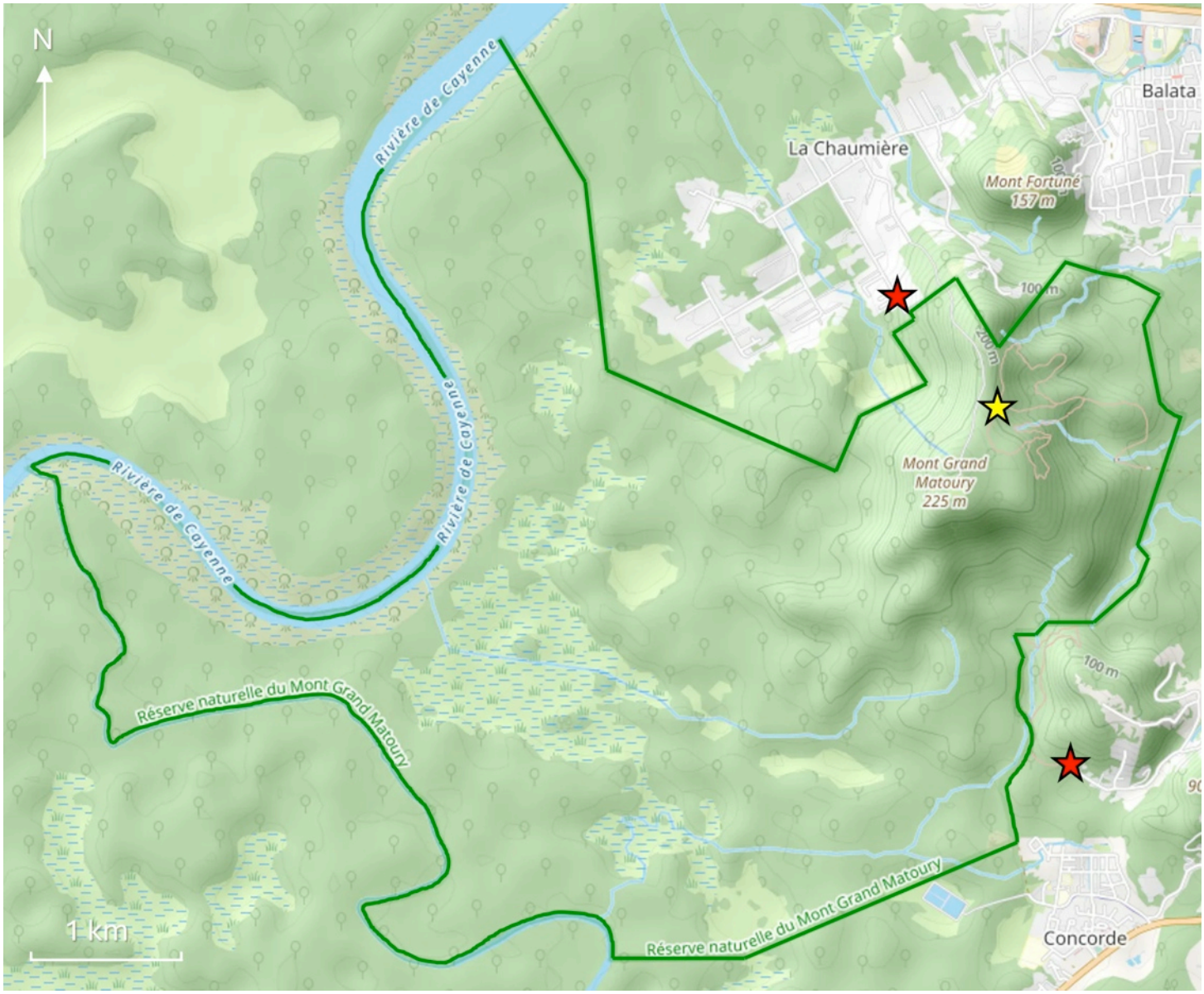

Fig. **17**. Type localities of *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**. at the foot of Mount Grand Matoury, French Guiana (red stars) and locality of an observed *Ananteris* specimen (not collected) supposed to belong to the new species (yellow star). Green line = boundaries of the Mount Grand Matoury National Nature Reserve.

propositions were done based on some new palaeoecological findings that probably challenge traditional views (Berry *et al*., 1995). The Guayana Highlands apparently played a major role in the current patterns of Neotropical diversity first of all because of their large area and their geographical position, between the Orinoco and the Amazon basins, but equally because of the contacts with the Caribbean and the Amazon biogeographical regions. In this sense, the Guayana Highlands would have been important in promoting the emergence of new taxa, and their subsequent centrifugal spreading to lower terrains during glacial downward migrations, thus, acting as 'biodiversity pumps' for both inner and coastal lowlands (Berry *et al*., 1995). The tepuian slopes would have been decisive in the evolution of the Guayanan biota because of their intermediate topographical position. As stated by Berry *et al*. (1995), these almost scientifically unknown forest environments have harboured both highland and lowland taxa in their vertical migration during respectively glacial or interglacial periods, thus becoming key scenarios for genetic interchange and, consequently, decisive evolutionary localities).

To conclude, we recall that the elements of the family Ananteridae can be ranged in a lower evolutionary gradient among buthoids (Lourenço, 2016), and most species of this family can be considered as presenting reduced populations. In its globality however, this family presents a wide range of distribution over different continents, including Africa, tropical America, and Asia (Ythier, 2024b). The patterns of distribution presented by the elements of the family Ananteridae suggest a panbiogeographical model and this familial group was most certainly dominant over all emerged lands on early Cenozoic. The present and extremely located zones of distribution of each *Ananteris* population can be attributed to more recent geological and palaeoclimatical vicissitudes which took place from the middle to the end of the Cenozoic epoch and in particular during the more recent Pleistocene period. These patterns correspond well to the events defined in relation to the scales used in scorpion biogeography, defined as Millennial/Pleistocene and ecological biogeography (Lourenço, 1996).

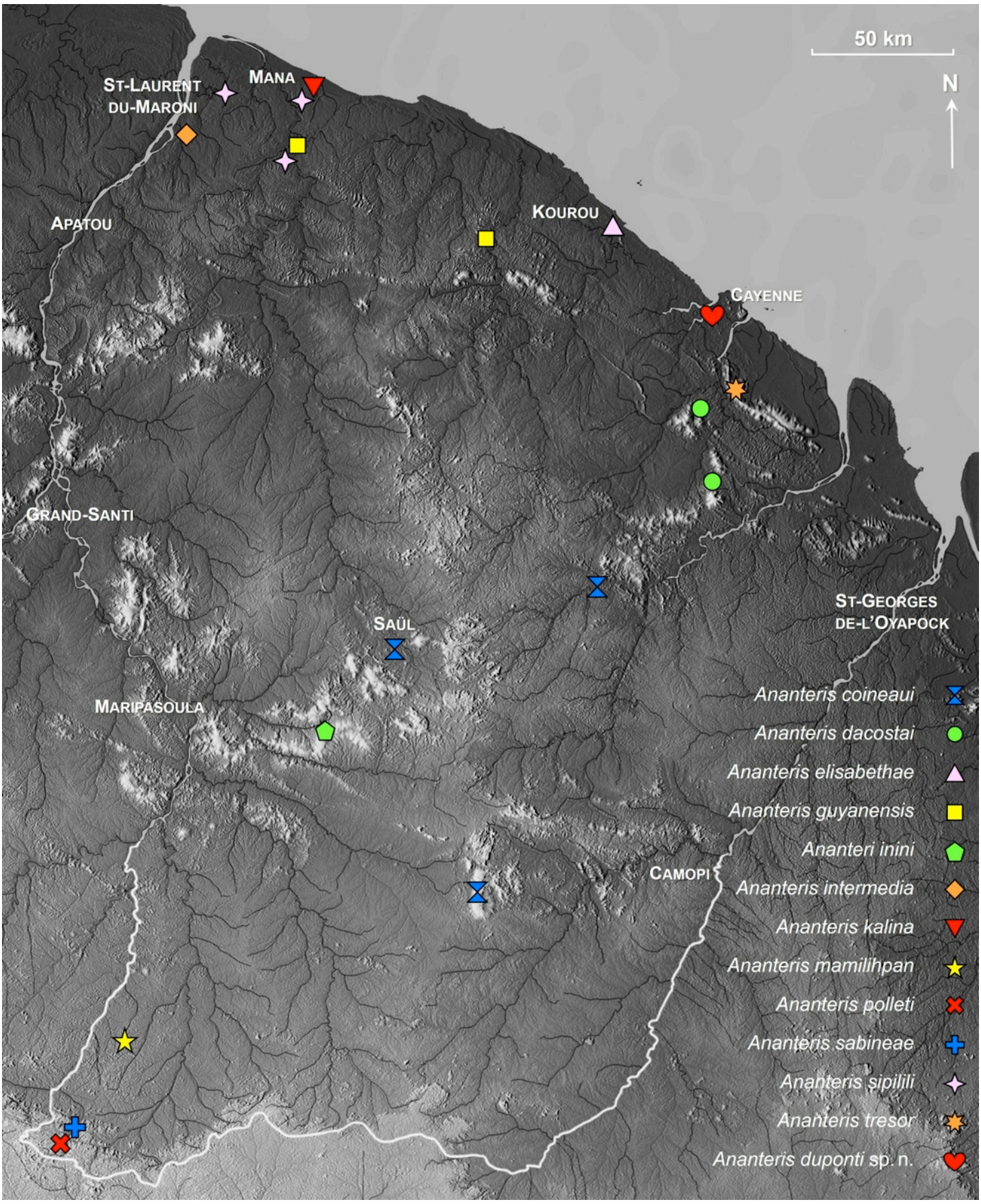

Fig. **18**. Topographic map of French Guiana showing the known distribution of *Ananteris* species.

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Key to the species of the genus *Ananteris* described from French Guiana

The following identification key is proposed for the 13 species of *Ananteris* described from French Guiana, modified from a previous key proposed by Ythier *et al*. (2020). This key must be considered as imperfect, provisional and susceptible to possible exceptions, hence it is to be used with caution and should not be the only tool for identifying a specimen. If there is any doubt, original descriptions should also be consulted. Finally, most *Ananteris* species are endemic to small geographic areas; the locality should therefore also be taken in consideration as a parameter in identification.

1. Chelicerae with reticular pattern (variegated spots) **2**

— Chelicerae without reticular pattern **9**

2. Very small species (9 mm in male) . . . . . ***A. intermedia***

— Larger species (15-24 mm in male) **3**

3. Chelicerae with reticular pattern incomplete **4**

— Reticular pattern complete, over the entire surface of the chelicerae **6**

4. Chelicerae with variegated dark brown spots covering the distal half; chela fingers yellowish . . . . . ***A. tresor***

— Only a large dark variegated dark brown spot anteriorly, at the base of fingers; chela fingers brownish with tip pale yellow **5**

5. Movable fingers with six rows of granules; metasoma with all segments reddish yellow . . . . . ***A. dacostai***

— Movable fingers with seven rows of granules; metasomal segments I to III reddish yellow, IV and V darker, reddish . . . . . ***A. coineaui***

6. Small species (15 mm in male); pectines with only 11 to 12 teeth in male . . . . . ***A. polleti***

— Larger species (19-28 mm in male); pectines with 16 to 18 teeth in male **7**

7. General coloration pale yellow with chela fingers pale yellow; metasomal segments with 10-10-8-8-5 carinae . . . . . ***A. mamilihpan***

— General coloration dark yellowish with chela fingers brownish with tip pale yellow; metasomal segments with 10-8-8-8-5 carinae **8**

8. Chela fixed finger trichobothrium *esb* closer to *eb*; telson with ventral carina almost smooth; coastal white-sand dry forest biotope . . . . . ***A. kalina***

— Chela fixed finger trichobothrium *esb* closer to *est*; telson with ventral carina better marked with spinoid granules; moist rainforest biotope . . . . . ***A. duponti* sp. n.**

9. Movable fingers with six rows of granules; metasoma yellowish to yellowish orange with segments V or IV-V only slightly darker **10**

— Movable fingers with seven rows of granules; metasoma reddish yellow to yellowish brown with segments V or IV-V significantly darker, reddish to reddish brown **12**

10. General coloration pale yellow without spots or pigmented zones on the body and appendages; chela fingers yellowish . . . . . ***A. elisabethae***

— General coloration yellowish to reddish yellow with brownish variegated pigmented zones on the body and appendages; chela fingers brownish with tip pale yellow **11**

11. Chelicerae yellowish without any spots over their entire surface; metasomal segments with 10-8-8-8-5 carinae . . . . . ***A. inini***

— Chelicerae yellowish without spots or with only a thin dark zone at the base of fingers; metasomal segments with 10-10-8-8-5 carinae . . . . . ***A. sipilili***

12. Chelicerae yellowish without any spots over their entire surface; chela fingers pale yellow; metasomal segments with 10-8-8-8-5 carinae . . . . . ***A. sabineae***

— Chelicerae with only a thin dark zone at the base of fingers; chela fingers brownish with tip pale yellow; metasomal segments with 10-10-8-8-5 carinae . . . . . ***A. guyanensis***

Table. **I**. Morphometric values (in mm) and selected morphometric ratios of adult specimens of *Ananteris duponti* **sp**. **n**., *Ananteris tresor*, *Ananteris dacostai* and *Ananteris kalina*.
Abbreviations: **L** = length, **W** = width (in carapace it corresponds to posterior width, in telson it corresponds to vesicle width), **D** = depth (in telson it corresponds to vesicle depth).

	***A. duponti* sp. n.**		***A. tresor***		***A. dacostai***		***A. kalina***
	♀ holotype (Chaumière)	♂ paratype (Désirée)	♂ holotype (Trésor)	♀ paratype (Trésor)	♂ holotype (Coralie)	♀ (Bélizon)	♂ holotype (Mana)
Total length (including telson)	22.2	20.1	22.6	30.0	21.8	21.9	18.9
Carapace (L-W)	2.5-2.6	2.3-2.1	2.6-2.4	3.5-3.2	2.5-2.3	2.6-2.3	2.2-2.1
Mesosoma (L)	6.7	4.0	5.2	8.6	5.4	7.1	5.1
Metasoma (L)	9.8	10.6	11.4	13.6	10.6	9.2	8.4
Segment I (L-W)	1.3-1.5	1.4-1.4	1.4-1.4	1.7-2.1	1.3-1.3	1.2-1.5	1.0-1.2
Segment II (L-W)	1.4-1.4	1.5-1.4	1.6-1.4	2.0-2.0	1.6-1.3	1.4-1.3	1.3-1.1
Segment III (L-W)	1.6-1.4	1.7-1.4	1.8-1.4	2.3-2.0	1.7-1.3	1.4-1.3	1.2-1.1
Segment IV (L-W)	2.2-1.4	2.3-1.4	2.5-1.4	2.9-2.0	2.4-1.3	2.0-1.3	1.8-1.1
Segment V (L-W-D)	3.3-1.4-1.4	3.7-1.4-1.4	4.1-1.4-1.5	4.7-2.0-1.8	3.6-1.3-1.4	3.2-1.3-1.3	3.1-1.3-1.1
Telson (L-W-D)	3.2-0.8-0.8	3.2-0.7-0.8	3.4-0.7-0.7	4.3-1.3-1.2	3.3-0.7-0.7	3.0-0.8-0.8	3.2-0.5-0.5
Pedipalp (L)	8.6	8.7	9.0	11.5	8.6	8.5	7.2
Femur (L-W)	2.3-0.7	2.3-0.6	2.5-0.6	3.0-0.9	2.4-0.6	2.3-0.7	2.1-0.4
Patella (L-W)	2.9-0.9	2.9-0.7	2.9-0.8	3.7-1.3	2.7-0.6	2.8-0.8	2.2-0.5
Chela (L-W-D)	3.4-0.5-0.5	3.5-0.5-0.5	3.6-0.5-0.5	4.8-0.8-0.8	3.5-0.4-0.4	3.4-0.6-0.6	2.9-0.3-0.3
Movable finger (L)	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	2.5	1.9
Morphometric ratios							
Carapace L/W	0.96	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.13	1.05
Metasoma I L/W	0.87	1.00	1.00	0.81	1.00	0.80	0.83
Metasoma V L/W	2.36	2.64	2.93	2.35	2.77	2.46	2.38
Metasoma V L/D	2.36	2.64	2.73	2.61	2.57	2.46	2.81
Telson L/W	4.00	4.57	4.86	3.31	4.71	3.75	6.40
Telson L/D	4.00	4.00	4.86	3.58	4.71	3.75	6.40
Pedipalp chela L/W	6.80	7.00	7.20	6.00	8.75	5.67	9.67
Pedipal chela L /Mov. finger L	1.31	1.35	1.38	1.30	1.40	1.36	1.53

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Description. – EY, WL
Article proofreading. – EY, WL
Bibliographic work. – EY, WL
Material study. – EY, WL
Author of the figures. – EY (except Fig. 17, see Credits).

[1] **EY** = Ythier E. – **WL** = Lourenço W. R.

Résumé

Ythier E. & Lourenço W. R., 2026. – A propos du genre *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 en Guyane Française, avec la description d'une nouvelle espèce (Scorpiones: Ananteridae). *Faunitaxys*, 14(18): 1 – 12.

Une nouvelle espèce appartenant au genre *Ananteris* Thorell est décrite du pied du Mont Grand Matoury, en Guyane Française. La description de cette nouvelle espèce apporte des éléments supplémentaires concernant les schémas biogéographiques de répartition observés chez la plupart des espèces du genre *Ananteris*, présentant un fort endémisme dans de nombreuses formations naturelles d'Amérique du Sud, et en particulier en Guyane française. Le nouveau taxon décrit ici porte à 13 le nombre d'espèces d'*Ananteris* connues en Guyane française, et à 100 le nombre total d'espèces actuellement reconnues pour ce genre. Une carte de la répartition géographique des espèces présentes en Guyane française est présentée et une clé d'identification est proposée.

Mots-clés. – Scorpions, Ananteridae, *Ananteris*, morphologie, taxonomie, description, nouvelle espèce, Guyane Française.

Derniers articles publiés

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Illustration de la couverture :

Mount Grand Matoury, French Guiana.

Crédits:

Eric Ythier : Fig. 1-16, 18 & couverture.
OpenStreetMap (openstreetmap.org) : Fig. 17.

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